THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

VIRGINIA STATE

Navigation Lottery,

THIRD CLASS,

To be drawn in August next.

Highest Prize

8,000 DOLS.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole $2 50—Halves $1 25—Quarters 62 cts. For tickets in this popular Lottery, apply at

Gordan's Office.

July 28 *Elizabeth-City.*

MARYLAND *Literature Lottery,*

CLASS I.

To be drawn in August.

J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers, Contractors.

SCHEME.

1	$20.000	$20.000
1	10.000	10.000
10	2.000	20.000
10	1.000	10.000
10	500	5.000
20	200	4.000
20	100	2.000
40	50	2.000
100	20	2.000
150	10	1.500
300	5	1.500
9000	4	36.000
9.662	*Prizes*	$114.000

Present price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets $5 | Quarters, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | Eighths, 62

For sale by

Wm. D. Gordan

July 28 *Elizabeth-City.*

State of North Carolina.

Camden County.

IN EQUITY—Spring Term, 1827.

John C. Ebringhaus, Adm'r of William T Muse, dec. vs. Willie McPherson, & others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey two of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Elizabeth-City Star, that the said Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey appear at the next Court of Equity for Camden County, to be held at the Court-House in Camden on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead and answer to the said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Test,

GEO. FEREBEE, *Clk. & M. E. C. C.*

Camden County, June 2.

NOTICE.

Agreeable to an order of Court passed June Term, 1827.

Will be Sold

before the Court-House door in Elizabeth City, on Tuesday 4th day of September next, a negro man called JOE, who is now confined in the jail of Pasquotank County, as a runaway, to pay prison fees and other expenses.—A description of the aforesaid negro has been given in the Raleigh Star.

WILLIAM GREGORY, *Shff.*

By Joshua A. Pool, *D. Shff.*

June 9. 1827. *tds.*

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to the last Will and Testament of *William Fletcher*, deceased, I shall offer for sale at Hertford, on the 14th of the 8th month next, being second day of Court, the Lands belonging to said deceased in Perquimans County, lying on the River in the Old Neck, containing about 400 acres, all adjoining; a proportionable part is cleared and now in a good state of cultivation. The buildings are nearly new, and in good repair, consisting of a very convenient DWELLING HOUSE, BARN WHEAT HOUSE and other necessary out houses.

Terms made known on day of sale. For particulars apply to William Jones, or

AARON WHITE, *Executor.*

The 30th of the 6th month 1827. *tds*

NOTICE

THE Subscriber offers for sale at Gates Court-House on Tuesday of County Court,

A Tract of Land

Lying in Gates County, about one and half miles from Sandy Cross, and about the same distance from Muddy Cross. The said land is as well timbered as any in Gates County, with good white Oak and Red Oak Timber. The number of acres is one hundred and fifty, more or less —Terms of the sale will be made known on that day at the Court House.

Alfred M. Trotman.

July 14 *Tf*

Landing this Day

from on board the schr. Kitty Flowers, Capt. Ashbee,

65 bbls superfine Flour,
25 bbls. Family do. red S,
25 " Middlings,
30 " mess and prime Pork,
8 kegs of Tobacco,
20 bbls. apple Brandy,
10 " Cordial,
3 doz. Butters,
6 crates stone Ware assorted.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, June 23.

Blanks for sale at this office

JUST RECEIVED

from New-York, per schooner Francis, capt. Smith,

40 bbls. Pork,
Family Flour,
Superfine do.
Fine and cross middling do.
Raisins, and
A few kegs Tobacco.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

Leml. C. Moore.

Elizabeth-City, June 16. *Tf*

Look at This.

THE Subscriber intending to remove from this part of the country, wishes to sell the place on which she now resides. It is situated on the road leading to Edenton about a mile from Elizabeth-City; contains 38 acres of land, on which is an excellent dwelling house for a small family. Her price is only 800 dollars, one half to be paid at the time the bargain is closed.

Mary Jackson.

July 28. *Bt*

RUNAWAY

On the 22d of May last, a negro girl, bound to me by the County Court of Pasquotank. She is 15 or 16 years of age, very low in stature, thick and fleshy, and very black; has a brother living in Elizabeth-City known by the name of Mat Harney, who she resembles very much. Her proper name is *AXEY*, but I understand she now calls herself MARY.—It is supposed she has gone to Norfolk to get a passage to Liberia or some non-slaveholding state.

I forewarn all persons from harboring or employing her, and all masters of vessels from carrying her off, under the penalty of the law.

I will give *EIGHT DOLLARS* for her, if apprehended out of the County, and *FOUR DOLLARS* if taken in the county, and delivered to me, or secured in jail so I get her again, besides paying all reasonable expenses.

Richard Pool

☞ Requested to be inserted once a week four weeks in the Norfolk Herald, and the account forwarded to the Star Office.

Pasquotank County, July 21. *Et*

Elizabeth-City Academy.

The semi annual examination of the students of the Elizabeth-City Academy will take place on Friday the 10th of August next—Parents & Guardians are respectfully invited to attend. Exercises to commence at 10 o'clock, A M.

By order of the Trustees.

C. R. KINNEY, *Sec.*

N B. A Male and Female teacher are wanted in the above institution for the year following the first Monday of October next.

Apply to

Wm. Gregory,
Wm. Martin,
I N. Lamb.
C. R Kinney.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 4. *Tf*

FOUND

AT Currituck, a *YAWL BOAT*, 13 feet on the keel, and six feet in width, northern built, with green bottom and black wales. Said boat is now in the possession of the wreck master of District No. 1, and the owner or owners are notified to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or she will be sold on the 1st day of September next, at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder as the law directs.

DENNIS SIMMONS,
C. Wrecks.

July 28. *Bt*

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

(From Lorain's Practice of Husbandry)

Different classes of Farmers in limited Circumstances.

(CONTINUED)

Observations on the different classes of farmers in limited circumstances; also on the injurious error of occupying more land than can be cultivated properly, by the capital employed. Remarks on the ruinous practices too generally pursued by tenants in this country; also on the measures to be taken to prevent these evils. Two distinct systems of management recommended to be practised by the circumscribed cultivator. The extensive usefulness of the grasses when employed by the circumscribed farmer for manure, explained; also how they should be applied and managed by him.—How the soil is ameliorated by a turnip crop. On growing potatoes on grass lays without dung.

If we may determine the comparative value of this plant and clover, when turned under green for manure, by the apparent nutriment contained in each of them, we have every reason to believe that a green crop of clover will introduce much more than double the quantity of nutritious matter for plants, than a crop of buckwheat. It would also seem that when the ground is good enough to grow the spear grasses, the advantages obtained for ploughing them with their roots under the soil will be at least equally great, if not greater, than is derived from clover used in the same way. The celebrated Arthur Young has informed the farmers in England, that tares, sown in September on one ploughing, are cut off in time to sow buckwheat on one ploughing, and that if the latter be turned under for wheat, "it is not in the power of *science*, of *theory*, or *practice* to introduce a system more sound and complete."—As we cannot determine what may or may not be "in the power of *science*, or *theory*, or *practice*," this assertion is unguarded as it is contrary to a judicious system of agriculture. The practice however, may be partially useful in England, where gypsum does not generally act powerfully, and the prevailing attachment to old grass grounds, has induced the farmers there, to grow by far too many cultivated crops, on their fields subjected to the plough, before the grasses intervene.

Grounds, managed in this way, seem to require, in addition to the manure furnished by the live stock, more assistance than is generally obtained there, by turning under a clover lay, too commonly after the plants have been greatly run out and the tops have been either mowed or closely pastured.

Notwithstanding their old grass grounds, and an extensive cultivation of turnips, enable them to gather and apply much manure, the number of cultivated crops grown on that part of their grounds subjected to the plough, together with the manure applied in top dressing the grass grounds which are mowed, render that article, great as the quantity at first sight may appear, scanty, when applied to all the necessary purposes which their mistaken idea of agriculture requires.

Yet the writers on husbandry, in this country, too generally urge us to adopt the errors of England: particularly the supposed ameliorating practice of growing turnips. They should, however, have considered, before they became so zealous, in what they, no doubt, believed a good cause, how the soil is ameliorated in England by a turnip crop. If this had been done, they would have discovered, that any plant cultivated by us which produces food either for man or domesticated animals, would be at least equally ameliorating as the turnip, if cultivated & used in the same way.

The British agriculturist who does not exhaust his soil, applies dung for the turnip crop; and very many of the cultivators in that country feed them off on the ground where they grew. This returns to the soil all the nutriment afforded by the turnip.

Now after all this has been done, we do not hear that the cultivator complains that the small grain, grown after this very expensive system of manuring, is injured by being too luxuriant.

Here it may be proper to remark, that it is far from my intention to depreciate this valuable plant; or to intimate that it is not useful in Great Britain, where it is generally believed maize cannot be grown: especially as a mistaken system of management requires more manure than can be obtained from their old grass grounds, aided by a clover lay, as often as this grass intervenes in the general system of cultivation pursued in that country.

The two distinct systems of management, recommended to be pursued by the circumscribed cultivator on the same farm, will not only be very profitable to him, but also highly interesting to agriculture. They will clearly determine the comparative value of the dung and the grasses, when each of them is separately, and systematically employed as manure for the soil: also how far we may solely depend on the grasses for promoting good crops, and at the same time improving the soil. Of this we know at present but little, as the application of them has hitherto been mixed with the intervening use of other enriching manure; or else the grounds have been too severely cropped, before the application of the grasses for manure had been repeated.

The mode of management recommended to the circumscribed farmer, was not adopted by me until my removal to the back-woods. My stock of cattle has since then been very deficient, when compared with the extent of cleared grounds which has happened to fall into my hands, very much exhausted by perpetual ploughing and cropping.

I have, however, been sufficiently informed of the value of the tops & roots of grasses, when applied for manure, to be fully convinced that if a proper system of management be pursued, they may be rendered invaluable to the farmer, whose limited capital will not admit him to keep a sufficient stock of cattle. By the proper use of them, he may, no question, annually increase the product and fertility of his soil: also, gradually increase the number and value of his live stock, with far less labor than is employed in the present mode of management pursued by circumscribed farmers.

That part of his management which has the advantage of farm-yard manure, will be very inconsiderable in the beginning. It will, however, be much more productive than that which depends on the tops and roots of the grasses alone. The only difference in the labor, will be hauling and spreading the manure, together with the destruction of more seeds, introduced and excited by the dung, and gathering more productive crops.

No question, but the product of the crops from the grounds manured with the tops and roots of the grasses alone, will very greatly exceed that which could be obtained from the same land by the too general random practice of circumscribed farmers: even admitting that the whole of the dung made by their scanty live stock, be applied in their irregular and exhausting system of management. It is also evident, that the labor generally employed by them, greatly exceeds that which will be found necessary to execute the system proposed.

Red clover will certainly far better suit the circumscribed farmer, than the spear grasses, except on that portion of his soil where farm-yard manure has been spread, or where the grounds are naturally rich, and have not been exhausted.

Luxuriant crops of this grass may be readily excited by gypsum; and while the soil is kept well stored with vegetation, a free use of that substance cannot be injurious. It may now be obtained in any part of Pennsylvania, where the roads are only tolerable, so as to cost less than any other manure that is equally valuable. Notwithstanding that frequent mowing through the season, or close pasturing, weakens the lateral roots of red clover, and the taproots are thrown out by frost, it would seem if the stubble crop be suffered to grow and rot on the soil, and no more than the first crop be annually mowed, and after this a good covering of grass be preserved, that the lateral roots will continue much more vigorous than when this plant is managed in the usual way: of consequence, it is far less subject to be destroyed by frost or the scorching rays of the sun.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

New method of making Jelly.—Press the juice from the fruit; add the proper proportion of sugar, and stir the juice & sugar until the sugar is completely melted; put it into jars, and, in twenty-four hours, it will become of a proper consistency. By this means, the trouble of boiling is avoided, and the jelly retains more completely the flavour of the fruit. Care should be taken to stir the mixture until the sugar is completely melted, and fine sugar should be used.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH,

AT THE DINNER AT NOBLE'S INN, NEAR LEXINGTON, JULY 12.

(Continued from fourth page.)

contingency he has stated, nor that they were to guaranty that he has an absolute repugnance to the employment of any exceptionable means to secure his elevation to the Presidency. If he had rendered the distinguished member of Congress a little more distinguished, by instantly ordering him from his presence, and by forthwith denouncing him and the infamous proposition which he bore to the American public, we should be a little better prepared to admit the claims to untarnished integrity, which the General so modestly puts forward.

But, according to his own account, a corrupt and scandalous proposal is made to him; the person who conveyed it advises him to accept it, and yet that person still retains the friendship of Gen. Jackson, who is so tender of his character that his name is carefully concealed and reserved to be hereafter brought forward as a witness! A man, who, if he be a member of the House of Representative, is doubly infamous—infamous for the advice which he gave, and infamous for his willingness to connive at the corruption of the body of which he was a sworn member—is the credible witness by whom Gen. Jackson stands ready to establish the corruption of men whose characters were never questioned.

Of all the properties which belong to honorable men, not one is so highly prized as that of character. Gen. Jackson cannot be insensible to its value, for he appears to be most anxious to set forth the loftiness and purity of his own. How has he treated mine? During the dispensation of the Hermitage in the midst of a mixed company, composed of individuals from various states, he permitted himself to make certain statements respecting my friends and me, which, if true, would forever dishonor and degrade us. The words are hardly passed from his mouth before they are committed to paper, by one of his guests, and transmitted in the form of a letter to another state, where they are published in a newspaper, and thence circulated throughout the Union. And now he pretends that these statements were made "without any calculation that they were to be thrown into the public journals." Does he reprove the indiscretion of the guest who had violated the sanctity of a conversation at the hospitable board? Far from it. The public is incredulous. It cannot believe that Gen. Jackson would be so wanting in delicacy and decorum. The guest appeals to him for the confirmation of the published statements: and the General promptly addresses a letter to him, in which "he most unequivocally confirms (says Mr. C. Beverley) all I have said regarding the overture made to him pending the last Presidential election before Congress; and he *asserts a great deal more than he ever told me.*" I should be glad to know if all the versions of the tale have now made their appearance, and whether General Jackson will allege that he did not "calculate" upon the publication of his letter of the 6th of June.

The General states that the unknown envoy used the terms, "Mr. Clay's friends, to the exclusion, therefore, of myself, but he nevertheless inferred that he had come from me. Now, why did he draw this inference contrary to the import of the statement which he received. Does not this disposition to deduce conclusions unfavorable to me manifest the spirit which actuates him? And does not General Jackson exhibit throughout his letter a desire to give a coloring to the statements of his friend, the distinguished member of Congress, higher than they would justify? No one should ever resort to implicate but from necessity. Why did he not ascertain from the envoy if he had come from me? Was any thing more natural than that Gen. Jackson should ascertain the persons who had deputed the envoy? If his shocked sensibility and indignant virtue and patriotism would not allow him to inquire into particulars, ought he to have hazarded the assertion, that I was privy to the proposal, without assuring himself of the fact? Could he not, after rejecting the proposal continuing as he did, on friendly terms with the organ of it, have satisfied himself if I were cognisant of it? If he had not time then, might, he not have ascertained the fact from his friend or from me, during the intervening two and a half years? The compunctions of his own conscience, for a moment, appear to have visited him towards the conclusion of his letter, for he there does say, "that in the supposition stated, *I may* have "done injustice to Mr Clay; if so, the gentleman informing me can explain. No good or honorable man will do another voluntarily any injustice. It was not necessary that Gen. Jackson should have done me any. And he cannot acquit himself of the rashness and iniquity of his conduct towards me by referring, at this late day, to a person, whose name is withheld from the public. This compendious mode of administering justice, by first hanging and then trying a man, however justifiable it may be, according to the precepts of the Jackson code, is sanctioned by no respectable system of jurisprudence.

It is stated in the letter of the 6th of June, that the overture was made early in January; and that the second day after the communication, it "was announced in the newspapers, that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams."—The object of this statement is obvious. It is to insinuate that the proposal which was rejected with disdain by General Jackson, was accepted with promptitude by Mr. Adams. This renders the fact as to the time of the alledged annunciation very important. It is to be regretted that Gen. Jackson had not been a little more precise. It was *early* in January that the overture was made, and the *second day* after, the annunciation of my intention took place. Now, I will not assert that there may not have been some speculations in the newspapers about that time, (although I do not believe that there were even any *speculations* so early,) as to the probable vote which I should give; but I should be glad to see any newspaper which, the second day of January, asserted in its columns that I had come out "openly and avowedly during the whole month of January, or at any rate until late in the month. The only *avowal* of my intention to vote for him, which was publicly made in the newspapers, prior to the election, is contained in my letter to Judge Brooke, which is dated the 28th January. It was first published in the Enquirer at Richmond some time in the ensuing month. I go further: I do not believe any newspaper at Washington can be produced, announcing, before the latter part of January: the fact, whether upon my avowal or not, of my intention to vote for Mr. Adams. Gen. Jackson's memory must deceive him. He must have confounded events and circumstances. His friend Mr. George Kremer in his letter to the Colombian Observer, bearing date the 25th January, has according to my recollection of the public prints, a claim to the merit of being the first, to announce to the public my intended vote. That letter was first published at Philadelphia, and returned in the Colombian Observer to Washington City on the 31st January. How long before its date that latter was written for Mr. Kremer, it does not appear. Whether there be any connexion between the communication made by the distinguished member of Congress, and that letter, Gen. Jackson can explain.

At the end of more than two years after a corrupt overture is made to Gen. Jackson, he now, for the first time, openly proclaims it. It is true, as I have ascertained since the publication of Mr. Beverley's Fayetteville letter, the General has been for a long time secretly circulating the charge. Immediately on the appearance at Washington of that letter in the public prints, the Editor of the Telegraph asserted in his paper, that Gen Jackson had communicated the overture to him about the period of the election, not as he now states, but according to Mr. Beverley's version of the tale. Since I left *Washington* on the 10th of last month, I have understood that General Jackson has made a similar communication to several other persons, at different and distant points. *Why* has this overture been thus clandestinely circulated? *Was* it that through the medium of the Telegraph, the leading paper supporting the interest of Gen. Jackson, and through his other depositories, the belief of the charge should be daily and gradually infused into the public mind, and thus contribute to the support of his cause? The zeal and industry with which it has been propagated, the daily columns of certain newspapers can testify. Finding the public still unconvinced, has the General found it to be necessary to come out in proper person, through the thin veil of Mr. Carter Beverley's agency?

When the alleged overture was made, the election remained undecided. Why did not General Jackson then hold up to universal scorn and indignation the infamous bearer of the proposal, and those who dared to insult his honor, and tamper with his negrity? If he had, at that time, denounced all the infamous parties concerned, demanded an enquiry in the House of Representatives, and established, by satisfactory proof, the truth of his accusation, there might, and probably would have been a different result to the election. Why, when at my instance, a Committee was on the 5th day of Feb'ry 1825, (only four days before the election) appointed to investigate the charges of Mr. Kremer, did not Gen. Jackson present himself and establish their truth?—Why, on the 7th of that month, two days before the election, when the Committee reported that Mr. Kremer declined to come forward, and that "if *they knew* of any reason for such investigation, they would have asked to be clothed with the proper power, but not having themselves any such knowledge, they have felt it to be their duty only to lay before the House the communication which they have received;" why did not Gen. Jackson authorize a motion to re-commit the report, and manfully come forward with all his information? The Congress of the nation is in session. An important election has devolved on it. All eyes are turned towards Washington. The result is awaited with intense anxiety and breathless expectation. A corrupt proposition, affecting the election, is made to one of the candidates. He receives it, is advised to accept it, deliberates, decides upon it. A Committee is in session to investigate the very charge. The candidate notwithstanding, remains profoundly silent, and, after the lapse of more than two years, when the period of another election is rapidly approaching, in which he is the only competitor for the office, for the first time announces it to the American public! They must have more than an ordinary share of credulity who do not believe that General Jackson labors under some extraordinary delusion.

It is possible that he may urge, by way of excuse for what must be deemed his culpable concealment of meditated corruption, that he did not like to volunteer as a witness before the committee, or to transmit to it the name of his friend, the distinguished member of the House of Representatives, altho' it is not very easy to discern any just reason for his volunteering now, which would not have applied with more force at that time. But what apology can be made for his failure to discharge his sacred duty as an American Senator? More than two month after the alleged overture, my nomination to the office which I now hold, was made to the Senate of the United States, of which Gen. Jackson was then a sworn member. On that nomination, he had to deliberate, and act in the most solemn manner. If I were privy to a corrupt proposal to Gen. Jackson, touching the recent election, if I had entered into a corrupt bargain with Mr. Adams to secure his elevation, I was unworthy the office to which I was nominated; and it was the duty of Gen. Jackson, if he really possessed the information which he now puts forward, to have moved the Senate to appoint a committee of inquiry, and by establishing my guilt to have preserved the National Councils from an abominable contamination. As the conspiracy of Geo. Kremer & Co. had a short time before, meanly shrunk from appearing before the Committee of the House of Representatives to make good their charges, I requested a Senator of the United States, when my nomination should be taken up, to ask of the Senate the appointment of a committee of inquiry, unless it should appear to him to be altogether unnecessary. One of our own Senators was compelled by the urgency of his private business to leave Washington before my nomination was disposed of; and as I had but little confidence in the fidelity and professed friendship of the other, I was constrained to present my application to a Senator from another State. I was afterwards informed that when it was acted upon, General Jackson and every other Senator present, was silent as to the imputations now made, no one presuming to question my honor or integrity. How can Gen. Jackson justify to his conscience or to his country this palpable breach of his duty. It is in vain to say that he gave a silent negative vote. *He* was in possession of information which if true must have occasioned the rejection of my nomination. It does not appear that any other Senator possessed the same information. Investigation was alike due to the purity of the National Councils, to me, and, as an act of strict justice, to all the other parties implicated. It is impossible for him to escape from the dilemma that he has been faithless, as a Senator of the U. States, or has lent himself to the circulation of an atrocious calumny.

After the election, Gen. Jackson was among the first who eagerly pressed his congratulations upon his unsuccessful rival. If Mr. Adams had been guilty of the employment of impure means to effect his election, Gen. Jackson ought to have disdained to sully his own hands by touching those of his corrupt competitor.

On the 10th of February, 1825, the very next day after his election, General Jackson was invited to a public dinner at Washington, by some of his friends. He expressed to them his wish that he might be excused from accepting the invitation, because, alluding to the recent election he said "any evidence of kindness and regard, such as you propose, might, by many be viewed as conveying with it exception, murmuring, and feelings of complaint, which I sincerely hope belong to none of my friends." More than one month after the corrupt proposal is pretended to have been received and after, according to the insinuation of Gen. Jackson, a corrupt arrangement had been made between Mr. Adams and me—after the actual termination of an election, the issue of which was brought about, according to Gen. Jackson, by the basest of means, he was unwilling to accept the honors of a public dinner, lest it should imply even an *exception* against the result of the election.

Gen. Jackson professes in his letter of 6th of June—I quote again his words, "to have always intended, should Mr Clay come out over his own signature and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came.' He pretends never to have seen the Fayetteville letter: and yet the pretext of a denial under *my signature* is precisely that which had been urged by the principal editors who sustain his cause. If this be unconcerted it is nevertheless a most wonderful coincidence. The General never communicated to me his professed intention, but left me in entire ignorance of his generous purpose; like the overture itself, it was profoundly concealed from me. There was an authorized denial from me, which went the circle of the public prints, immediately after my arrival at Washington of the Fayetteville letter. In that denial my words are given. They were contained in a letter dated at Washington City on the 18th day of April last, and are correctly stated to have been that 'the statement that his (my) friends had made such a proposition as the letter describes to the friends of Gen. Jackson was, as far as he knew or believed, utterly destitute of foundation—that he was unwilling to believe that Gen. Jackson had made any such statement; but that no matter with whom it had originated, he was fully persuaded it was a gross fabrication, of the same calumnious character with the Kremer story, put forth for the double purpose of injuring his public character, and propping the cause of Gen. Jackson; and that for himself and for his friends he *defied* the substantiation of the charge before any fair tribunal whatever.' Such were my own words transmitted in the form of a letter from a friend to a *known* person. Whereas the charge which they repelled was contained in a letter written by a person then unknown to some person also unknown. Did I not deny the charge under my own signature in my Card, of the 31st January, 1825, published in the National Intelligencer? *Was* not there a substantial denial of it in my letter to Judge Brook, dated the 28th of the same month? In my Circular to my Constitutions? In my Lewisburg speech? And may I not add, in the whole tenor of my public life and conduct? If Gen. Jackson had offered to furnish me the name of a member of Congress, who was capable of advising his acceptance of a base and corrupt proposition, ought I to have resorted to his infamous and discredited witness?

I have violated instructions which I ought to have obeyed. I deny the charge; and I am happy to have this opportunity of denying it in the presence of my assembled Constituents. The General Assembly requested the Kentucky delegation to vote in a particular way. A majority of that delegation including myself, voted in opposition to that request. The legislature did not intend to give an *imperative* instruction. The distinction between a request and an instruction was familiar to the legislature; and their rolls attest that the former is always addressed to the members of the House of Representatives, and the latter only to the Senators of the United States.

But I do not rely exclusively on this recognized distinction. I dispute at once the right of the legislature to issue a mandatory instruction to the Representatives of the people. Such a right has no foundation in the Constitution, in the reason or nature of things, nor in the usage of the Kentucky Legislature. Its exercise would be a manifest usurpation. The General Assembly has the incontrovertible right to express its opinion, and to proclaim its wishes on any political subject whatever: and to such an expression great deference and respect are due; but it is not obligatory. The people, when, in August, 1824, they elected members to the General Assembly, did not invest them with any power to regulate or controul the exercise of the discretion of the Kentucky delegation in the Congress of the United States. I put it to the candour of every elector present, if he intended to part with his own right, or anticipated the exertion of any such power by the legislature, when he gave his vote in August, 1824?

The only instruction which I received from a legitimate source, emanated from a respectable portion of my immediate constituents; and that directed me to exercise my own discretion, regardless of the will of the legislature. You subsequently ratified my vote by unequivocal demonstrations repeatedly given of your affectionate attachment and your unshaken confidence. You ratified it two years ago by the election of my personal and political friend (Judge Clark) to succeed me in the House of Representatives, who had himself subscribed the only legitimate instruction which I received. You ratify it by the presence and approbation of this vast and respectable assemblage.

I rejoice again and again, that the contest has at last assumed its present practical form. Heretofore, malignant whispers and dark surmises have been clandestinely circulated, or openly or unblushingly uttered by irresponsible agents. They were borne upon the winds, and like them were invisible and intangible. No responsible man stood forward to sustain them, with his acknowledged authority. They have at last a local habitation and a name. General Jackson has now thrown off the mask & comes confessedly forth from behind his concealed batteries, publickly to accuse and convict me. We stand confronted before the American people. Pronouncing the charges, as I again do, destitute of all foundation, and gross aspersions, whether clandestinely or openly issued from the halls of the Capitol, the saloons of the Hermitage, or by press, by pen, or by tongue; and safely resting on my conscious integrity, I demand the witness and wait the event with fearless confidence.

The issue is fairly joined. The imputed offence does not comprehend a single friend, but the collective body of my friends in Congress; and it accuses them of offering, and me with sanctioning corrupt propositions, derogating from honor, and in violation of the most sacred of duties. The charge has been made after two years deliberation. Gen. Jackson has voluntarily taken his position, and without provocation. In voting against him as President of the United States, I gave him no just cause of offence. I exercised no more than my indisputable privilege, as, on a subsequent occasion, of which I have never complained, he exercised his in voting against me as Secretary of State. Had I voted for him, I must have gone counter to every fixed principle of my public life, I believed him incompetent, and his election fraught with danger. At this early period of the Republic, keeping steadfastly in view the dangers which had overturned every other Free State, I believed it to be essential to the lasting preservation of our liberties, that a man devoid of civil talents, and offering no recommendation but one founded on military service, should not be selected to administer the Government. I believe so yet; *and I* shall consider the days of the Commonwealth numbered, when an opposite principle is established. I believed, and still believe, that now, when our institutions are in comparative infancy, is the time to establish the great principle, that military qualification alone is not a sufficient title to the Presidency. If we start right, we may run a long race of liberty, happiness, and glory. If we stumble in setting out, we shall fall as others have fallen before us, and fall without even a claim to the regrets or sympathies of mankind.

I have never done Gen. Jackson, knowingly, any injustice. I have taken pleasure on every proper occasion, to bestow on him merited praise for the glorious issue of the battle of New Orleans. No American citizen enjoyed higher satisfaction than I did with the event. I heard it for the first time on the Boulevards of Paris; and I eagerly perused the details of the action, with the anxious hope that I should find that the gallant militia of my own state had avenged, on the banks of the Mississippi, the blood which they had so freely spilt on the disastrous field of Raisin.—That hope was not then gratified; and although I had the mortification to read the official statement, that they had ingloriously fled, I was nevertheless thankful for the success of the arms of my country, and felt grateful to him who had most contributed to the ever memorable victory. This concession is not now made for the purpose of conciliating the favor, or mitigating the wrath of Gen. Jackson. He has erected an impassable barrier between us, and I would scorn to accept any favor at his hands. I thank my God that HE has endowed me with a soul incapable of apprehensions from the anger of any being but himself.

I have, as your Representative, freely examined, and in my deliberate judgement, justly condemned the conduct of General Jackson in some of our Indian wars. I believed, and yet believe him, to have trampled upon the Constitution of his country, and to have violated the principles of humanity.—Entertaing these opinions, I did not and could not vote for him.

I owe you, my friends and fellow-citizens, many apologies for this long

interruption of the festivities of the day. I hope that my desire to vindicate their honored object, and to satisfy you that he is not altogether unworthy of them, will be deemed sufficient.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Aug. 11, 1827

Our paper is almost exclusively occupied to-day with the speech of Mr. Clay made at a public dinner given to him near Lexington. We invite our readers to a perusal of it, as being a splendid effort of manly eloquence, and as containing important political reflections and developments.

The Rev. WILLIAM REED expects to preach a sermon in the Court House in this place to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The election for members of the State Legislature and for a member of Congress was held throughout the District on Thursday last. We have only received the returns from two counties which are given below.

Camden County.—Willis Wilson, Senate; Thos. Dozier and Thos. Tillet, Commons.

For Congress—Lemuel Sawyer 517, Wm B Shepard 203.

Pasquotank County.—John L. Bailey, Senate; John Pool and Wm. I Hardy, Commons. *State of the Poll*—Senate, J L Bailey 164. Thos Bell 145. Commons. Hardy 493, Pool 410. Thos. Jordan 357, Dennis Dozier 198, John C. Ehringhaus 91, R. T Harris 21.

For Congress.—Lemuel Sawyer 640, Wm. B. Shepard 206.

Craven County.—Richd. D. Spaight, Senate, without opposition; Charles Nelson and Lucas Benners, Commons.

Edgecombe.—L. D. Wilson, Senate; Benj Sharpe and Benj. Wilkinson, Commons.

Pitt.—John Joyner, Senate, without opposition; Marshall Dickinson and John Cherry, Commons.

FOR THE STAR.

In South Carolina, the legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senators are chosen by *Districts*, formed according to *white inhabitants and taxation*. The House of Representatives consists of 124 members, which are apportioned, by the legislature, among the counties, formed into *Districts*, according to the number of *white inhabitants and taxation*.

In Georgia, the legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. Each County containing 3,000 persons, including *three fifths of the people of color*, elects one senator and two representatives. Every 7 years an enumeration of the inhabitants is to be made.

In Louisiana, the legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senators are elected by *Districts, indivisible by the legislature*. An enumeration of the *inhabitants* is made *every* 4 *years* and the number of Representatives so *apportioned by the legislature*, as never to be less than 25 nor greater than 50—and the election of Representatives *by Districts*.

In Kentucky, the legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. The senators are elected by *Districts*. An enumeration of the *free male inhabitants* is made every 4 *years* and the number of Representatives so *apportioned by the legislature*, as not to be less than 58 nor greater than 100.—The representatives are elected by Districts, laid out by law.

In Ohio, the legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives—The number of senators so apportioned, by the legislature, every 4 *years* as never to be less than *one third* nor greater than *one half* of the number of Representatives. An enumeration of the *free male white inhabitants* is made every 4 *years*, and the number of Representatives so apportioned, *by the legislature*, as never to be less than 36 nor greater than 72. Both Senators and Representatives are *elected by Districts*, laid out by the legislature.

In Tennessee, the legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives—Every 7 *years*, an enumeration of the *taxable inhabitants* is made, and the number of Representatives so apportioned, *by the legislature*, as never to exceed 40. The number of senators is also so *apportioned, by the legislature*, as never to be less than *one third*, nor greater than *one half* of the number of Representatives. Both Senators and Representatives are elected by *Districts laid out by the legislature*.

In Mississippi, the legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. Every 3 *or* 5 *years*, an enumeration of the *free white inhabitants* is made, and the number of Representatives so *apportioned, by the legislature*, as not to be less than 36, nor greater than 100. The number of senators is also so *apportioned, by the legislature*, as not to be less than *one fourth*, nor greater than *one third* of the number of Representatives—Both senators and Representatives are elected by *Districts laid out by the legislature*.

In Indiana, the legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. Every 5 *years* an enumeration of the *free white male inhabitants* is made, and the number of Representatives so *apportioned by the legislature*, as never to be less than 36 nor greater than 100. The number of senators is also so *apportioned by the legislature*, as never to be less than *one third* nor greater than *one half* of the number of Representatives—both Senators and Representatives are elected by *Districts laid out by the legislature*.

In Illinois, the legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives—Every 5 *years*, an enumeration of the *white inhabitants* is made, and the number of representatives so *apportioned by the legislature*, as never to be less than ——— nor greater than ——. The number of Senators as also so *apportioned by the legislature*, as to be not less than *one fourth*, nor greater than *one half* of the number of Representatives—both Senators & Representatives are elected by *Districts laid out by the legislature*.

In Alabama, the legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. Every 6 *years*, an enumeration of the *white inhabitants* is made and the number of Representatives so *apportioned by the legislature*, as not to be less than 60 nor greater than 100. The number of senators to be also so *apportioned by the legislature*, as to be not less than *one fourth* nor greater than *one half* of the number of Representatives—both Senators and Representatives are elected by *Districts, laid out by the legislature*.

In Maine, the legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. Every 5 or 10 *years*, an enumeration of the inhabitants is to be made, and the number of Representatives so *apportioned, by the legislature*, is not to be less than 100 nor greater than 200. Each township containing 1500 inhabitants is entitled to one Representative. The number of senators not to be less than 20 nor greater than 31 and are elected by *Districts*.

Within a few years passed, New-York & Massachusetts, have amended their Constitutions, neither of which have been obtained: and therefore the rule of Representation adopted by them, cannot be stated. But according to their old Constitutions it was based *on numbers*, and is presumed not to be altered. Neither can the rule of representation in Rhode Island be stated, because until within a few years, she lived under the charter of incorporation granted by King Charles II.

The State of Missouri, having been recently admitted into the Union, her Constitution could not be obtained, but it is confidently believed, that her rule of representation is based on *numbers*, as on the rest of the new states, whose Constitutions have passed the examination of Congress.

August 7 1827. POPULUS.

MR. EDITOR—

Sir,—You will oblige a subscriber by inserting the following interogatives and remarks in your paper.

I ask, by what authority the Commissioners of this town arrogate to themselves the power of ordering a patrol whenever it may suit their whims *or caprices*? and why they exempt their *satellites* from the duties of nightwatching, and the penalties incurred in case of non-attendance?—and secondly, I would ask, to what use the *money arising from fines* is appropriated?

Sir, I have always understood it to be the duty of those, that are entrusted with the functions of governing a free people, to administer justice, void of partiality, and ever to bear in mind the high responsibility they are under to the community that has raised them to office during the time they are serving in that capacity, and to administer justice to all without favor or affection. Whenever this is departed from, the spirit of our laws becomes subverted, and is rather a curse than a blessing. Sir, sorry am I to say, that such has not been the deportment of those we have chosen for the salutary purpose of making such regulations, as would prove most conducive to the happiness of our citizens, for it is a notorious fact, that they have remitted fines on some individuals, without the shadow of excuse, while on the other hand they imposed them on others, to the utmost extent of the law, notwithstanding their having the most plausible excuse, such as no just or impartial officer could overlook. Is this justice, does this comport with the genius of Liberty and Equality? If it does sir, then I am unacquainted with the real import of that motto that has ever since our revolutionary struggle characterized us as a *free and independent people*.

Sir! when I consider this monstrous and glaring perversion of law and justice, I am ready to exclaim with one of old: Oh justice thou hast fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason. But sir, this seems not to be caused by the absence of reason, but that *many headed* Hydra (injustice) at which the sensibility of every man should revolt, and call to mind the virtue of those who once adorned our country, and whose memory will stand an everlasting monument and example to future generations. One more remark sir, and I have done. Should those worthy aristocratical gentlemen persist in such conduct, they will be remembered, but it will not be on account of their virtues, they will rear over their ashes monuments of infamy and disgrace.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

The Greeks.

By the packet ship Edw. Quesnel, Captain Hawkins, which left Havre on the 16th, Paris papers to the 15th June are received at New-York.—The papers bear melancholy tidings concerning the poor Greeks—*two thousand five hundred of whom have been put to the sword!* in a battle fought on the 16th of May. Humanity bleeds in beholding this miserable but heroic people slaughtered like dogs; but manhood exults in the desperate and unyielding courage with which they meet destruction, instead of slavery. The Greeks, it seems, had assembled 10,000 men for the relief of Athens—4000 had marched in the direction of Asomato, at the north of the Pyreus, for the purpose of attacking the Turks in the rear, who occupied a fortified position among the olive groves, while the other troops were to attack them in front. On the 4th, Kariaskaki commenced the attack on the Turks, and *was killed, with 300 of his men.* On the 6th an engagement took place between the Turks and those Greeks who had effected a landing from the fleet. Two thousand men, sent by Redchid, Pacha, attacked them, and the defeat and slaughter of the Greeks was horrid. Out of 22 Philhellonists, 18 were killed. The total loss of the Greeks in killed was 2500 men.—Lord Cochrane with difficulty succeeded in taking on board the fleet the remnant of the army, and Gen. Church, in rallying his troops, narrowly escaped being made prisoner. The expedition is said to have been well planned, and the defeat is attributed to the superiority of the Turkish cavalry.

The Greeks, however, though defeated with great loss, still continued their efforts for the preservation of Athens. At the receipt of the last intelligence, Gen. Church still kept possession of the heights of Pealermo with 3000 men; on the 16th May, that is ten days after the defeat, the Acropolis held out. On the 13th, Lord Cochrane was scouring the Archipelgo in search of reinforcements.

There is an incident connected with this defeat, which shows that the spirit of their fathers is still alive in the Greeks, and recalls to us the days and the deeds of Leonidas and the Spartans: After the battle, a very honorable capitulation was offered to the Greeks, who are yet besieged in the Acroppolis; they returned for answer, that—"if the Pacha wished their arms, he must come and take them, and that they would not surrender the citadel until death: Before the attack, Lord Chochrane promised 1000 talaris to the man who should carry off the color of Redchid Pach, and the same sum to him who should hoist the Admiral's flag on the gate of the citadel of Athens.

Education.—In a letter to Mr. Madison, about the time of the formation of our federal constitution, Mr. Jefferson remarks—"Educate and inform the whole mass of the people, enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve it; and it requires no very high degree of education to convince them of this; they are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty." This extract shews the importance attached, by one of the sages of the revolution, to the general diffusion of education among the people; and every day's experience proves the truth of his remark. In those parts of our country where information has been most freely disseminated, and where the standard of education is the highest; there are to be found "peace and order," the greatest degree of moral and political virtue, and the most general prosperity,

Commerce of the United States—From a documentary Table published in the National Intelligencer, it appears, that the whole value of Imports during the last year, ending 30th Sept. was $84,974,447, of which $80,778,120 was in American vessels, and $4,196,357 in foreign vessels: That the whole value of Exports during the same time was $77,595,322, of which $53,055,710 was domestic, and 24,539,612 dollars foreign vessels: That, of the Tonnage employed in the commerce of the country, 942,206 tons of American, and 105,654 of foreign vessels have entered, and 953,012 American, 99,417 foreign departed from the ports of the United States during the same period.

We understand, (says the Richmond Enquirer) from a source in which we place reliance, that despatches are to go out immediately from New York, in the *Erie*, commanding Com. PORTER to leave Key West. This will be all right, if our government, at the same time, should require Com. LABORDE to wait the number of hours allowed by the law of nations for Com. PORTER to start ahead.

The Board of Commissioners lately convened at Washington, for the adjustment of Claims under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, having gone thro' all the business which was prepared for hearing, have adjourned to the 1st Monday in November next.

We understand that payment was made on Wednesday last by the British Minister to Mr. Clay, of the last instalment secured by the Convention of November last, for Slaves and other property taken away in contravention of the Treaty of Ghent.

[*Nat. Journal.*

ON PRAYER.

Prayer is the first breath of divine life: it is the pulse of the believing soul, the best criterion of health or sickness, vigor or debility. By prayer we draw water with joy from the wells of salvation; by prayer faith puts forth its energy, in apprehending the promised blessings, and receiving from the Redeemer's fulness; in leaning on his Almighty arm, and making his name our strong tower; and in overcoming the world the flesh and the devil. All other means of grace are made effectual by prayer; every doctrine and instruction produces its effect, in proportion as this is attended to; even grace revives or languishes, according to the same rule. Our grand conflict with satan and our own hearts, is about prayer: the sinner feels reluctance and meets resistance, in respect to all other means of grace, that in retiring to pour out his heart before God in secret; and the believer will find his chief difficulty to consist in continuing constant and fervent in his spiritual exersises. If he succeed here, all else will eventually give place before him, and turn out to his benefit and comfort. If we desire to pray aright, we must carefully observe, that the Scripture always calls upon us 'to pray in the Spirit,' or 'in the Holy Ghost,' or either 'by the Spirit;' our first petition should therefore be, that the Lord would graciously give us his Holy Spirit, to teach and enable us to pray. When this is duly attended to, a very heartless beginning will often have a bright and encouraging conclusion, and our desires may be too large, even for utterance; but without it, words will often flow that have little meaning and no corresponding effections. All our prayer should be explicitly offered in the name and through the intercession of the Divine Saviour; in dependence on his merits, with realizing expectation of success, and in a loving and forgiving spirit.

Laws of honor.—As much talk has been expended with regard to the right of the challenged party to choose his weapon, perhaps the following story may settle the question:—Some years ago, an American captain was challenged by a French gentleman, at Paris. The captain had been a whaler, and chose the *harpoon* for his weapon. The Frenchman shrugged his shoulders—"Eh, diable, je ne sais pas vat is de harpoon? I vill meet you as un jentil homme, vid my small sword"—but the old whaler was inexorable.—The dispute was submitted to a court of honor, which decided that the Frenchman must fight with the harpoon, or apologize. He shrugged shoulders a second time—"Begar, Monsieur Cdpitaine. I beg pardon. I ave no skill in de harpoon. I am not one whale, I beg pardon, begar." Thus matters ended peaceably, and the harpoon of the Nantucket whaler did not make a pincushion of the body of the Gaul.

[*New-York Courier.*

Biting Comparison.—Sir, said a coarse looking man in the corner, "the musquetoes we have in this country are not to be compared to those in the South. Damme, sir, they'll eat up a Yankee, as you would a radish without salt in Georgia. Talk about these little, sickly, calico-winged things—why, sir what would you think of a New Orleans musquetoe! They fly about the room as large as a goose, and carry a brickbat under their wings to sharpen their bill on!"

DIED,

In this town on Tuesday last, JASPER, only son of Mr. Jasper Pickett, aged 3 years.

In this town on Wednesday last, THOMAS, son of Mr. Asa McCoy, aged 5 years.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 11.

Bacon—9 cents per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—40 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 43.
Gin—Country, 45 a 48.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—36 cts.
Wheat—60 a 62 1-2.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 45 cents.
Flaxseed—90 to $1.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 40 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $6 50 to 7.
Lard—10 cents per pound.
Meal—per bushel, 62½.
Molasses—per gallon, 32 cts.
Pork—prime per bbl. $10.
Pork—mess per lb. $15.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

7th, Schr. Mary Ann, Baum, from New-York, in ballast.

8th, Schr. Fanny, Williams, from N. York, in ballast.

CLEARED.

10th, Schr. Blakely, Earl, for St. Thomas, with corn and staves by A. Williams.

" Schr. Cordelia, Richmond, for N. York, with wheat by J. Mullen, and rum and sugar by B. Disdale.

To sail to-morrow.

Schr. John Rodmon, Butler, for New-York, with wheat by Wm Reed.

DEPARTED.

Schr. New-Sophronia, Chaplain, for Plymouth.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

Reflections on the approach of Winter.

Desponding nature droops her head,
And shrinks before the northern blast;
The trees their "leafy honors," shed,
And autumn's glory flies in haste.

From Zembla's cold and dreary shores,
Bleak winter comes with rapid strides,
Of storms he brings his various stores,
And pours them down the mountain sides.

O, man! behold the year decay,
And cast a thought on seasons gone!
Thy spirit too must wing her way
To realms far distant and unknown.

The fading glory of the year
Should bid thee think upon thy doom;
Thou can'st not tell the day how near,
Which lays thee in the silent tomb.

Winter may clothe in white the plain,
And bind in ice the limpid stream,
But genial spring dispels his reign,
And wakens nature from her dream.

Ah! when thy morn of youth is fled,
No second spring to thee returns;
When age with snow shall crown thy head,
The lamp of life but faintly burns.

Then be prepared to meet thy God;
Let not thine eyes be fixed on earth;
But upward look to that abode,
Where love eternal claims its birth.

Years may in swift succession roll,
And each its full fruition bring;
But that immortal spark—the soul,
Shall flourish in perennial spring.

—:*:*:*:—

The Farmer and Counsellor.

A counsel in the Common Pleas,
Who was esteemed a mighty wit,
Upon the strength of a chance, hit
Amid a thousand flippancies,
And his occasional bad jokes
In bullying, bantering, and browbeating,
Ridiculing and maltreating,
Women or other timid folks—
In a late cause resolved to hoax
A clownish Yorkshire farmer—one
Who, by his uncouth look and gait,
Appeared expressly meant by fate
For being quizz'd and play'd upon.

So having tipp'd the wink to those
In the back rows,
Who kept their laughter bottled down
Until our wag should draw the cork;
He smil'd jocosely on the clown,
And went to work.

"Well, farmer Numbskull, how go
calves at York?"
'Why, not, sir, as they do wi' you,
But on four legs instead of two.'
"Ods er!" cried the legal elf
Piqued at the laugh against himself,
"Do keep silence down below there.
Now look at me clown, attend,
Have I not seen you somewhere, friend?"
"Yees—very like—I often go there.'

"Our rustic's waggish—quite laconic,"
The counsel cried, with grin sardonic;
"I wish I'd known this prodigy,
This genius of the clods, when I
On circuit was at York residing.
Now farmer, do for once speak true,
Mind, you're on oath so tell me, you
Who doubtless think yourself so clever,
Are there as many fools as ever
In the West Riding?"
'Why no sir, no; we've got our share,
But not so many as when you were there."

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH,

AT THE DINNER AT NOBLE'S INN, NEAR LEXINGTON, JULY 12.

4. *Our distinguished Guest, Henry Clay* — The furnace of persecution may be heated seven times hotter, and seventy times more, he will come out unscathed by the fire of malignity brighter to all and dearer to his friends while his enemies shall sink with the dross of their own vile materials.

Mr. CLAY, after the above toast had been read addressed the company as follows:

Mr. Presd't, Friends, & Fellow-Citizens,

I beg permission to offer my hearty thanks, and to make my respectful acknowledgments, for the affectionate reception which has been given me during my present visit to my old Congressional District, and for this hospitable and honorable testimony of your esteem and confidence. And I thank you especially for the friendly sentiments and feelings expressed in the toast which you have just done me the honor to drink. I always had the happiness of knowing that I enjoyed, in a high degree, the attachment of that portion of my fellow citizens whom I formely represented; but I should never have been sensible of the strength and ardour of their affection, except for the extraordinary character of the times. For near two years and a half I have been assailed with a rancor and bitterness which have few examples. I have found myself the particular object of concerted and concentrated abuse; and others thrusting themselves between you and me, have dared to arraign me for treachery to your interests. But my former constituents, unaffected by the calumnies which have been so perseveringly circulated to my prejudice, have stood by me with a generous constancy and a noble magnanimity. The measure of their regard and confidence has risen with, and even surpassed, that of the malevolence, great as it is, of my personal and political foes. I thank you, gentlemen, who are a large portion of my late constituents. I thank you, and every one of them, with all my heart, for the manly support which I have uniformly received. It has cheered and consoled me, amidst all my severe trials; and may I not add that it is honorable to the generous hearts and enlightened heads who have resolved to protect the character of an old friend and a faithful servant?

The numerous manifestations of your confidence and attachment, will be among the latest and most treasured recollections of my life. They impose on me obligations which can never be weakened or cancelled. One of these obligations is, that I should embrace every fair opportunity to vindicate that character which you have so generously sustained, and to evince to you and to the world, that you have not yielded to the impulses of a blind and enthusiastic sentiment. I feel that I am, on all fit occasions especially bound to vindicate myself to my former constituents. It was as *their* representative; it was in the fulfilment of a high trust which *they* confided to me, that I have been accused of violating the most sacred of duties, of treating their wishes with contempt, and their interests with treachery. Nor is this obligation in my conception of its import, at all weakened by the dissolution of the relations which heretofore existed between us. I would instantly resign the place I hold in the councils of the nation, and directly appeal to the suffrages of my late constituents, as a candidate for re-election, if I did not know that my foes are of that class whom one rising from the dead cannot convince, whom nothing can silence, and who wage a war of extermination. On the issue of such an appeal, they would redouble their abuse of me and of you; for their hatred is common to us both.

They have compelled me so often to be the theme of my addresses to the people, that I should have willingly abstained on this festive occasion, from allusion to this subject, but for a new and imposing form which the calumny against me has recently assumed. I am again put on my defence, not of any new charge nor by any new adversary; but of the old charges, clad in a new dress, and exhibited by an open and undisguised enemy. The fictitious names have been stricken from the foot of the indictment, and that of a known and substantial prosecutor has been voluntarily offered.—Undaunted by the formidable name of that prosecutor, I will avail myself, with your indulgence, of this fit opportunity of free and unreserved intercourse with you, as a large number of my late constituents, to make some observations on the past and present state of the question. When evidence shall be produced, as I have now a clear right to demand in support of the accusation, it will be the proper time for me to take such notice of it as its nature may require.

In February, 1825, it was my duty, as the Representative of this District, to vote for some one of the three candidates for the Presidency, who were returned to the House of Representatives. It has been established, and can be further proved, that, before I left this State the preceding fall, I communicated to several gentlemen of the highest respectability, my fixed determination not to vote for General Jackson. The friends of Mr. Crawford asserted to the last, that the condition of his health was such as to enable him to administer the duties of his office. I thought otherwise, after I reached Washington City, and visited him to satisfy myself; and thought that physical impediment, if there were no other objections, ought to prevent his election. Altho' the Delegations from 4 states voted for him, and his pretensions were zealously pressed to the very last moment, it has been of late asserted, and I believe by some of the very persons who then warmly espoused his cause, that his incompetency was so palpable as clearly to limit the choice to two of the three returned candidates. In my view of my duty, there was no alternative but that which I embraced. That I had some objections to Mr. Adams, I am ready freely to admit; but these did not weigh a feather in comparison with the greater and insurmountable objections, long and deliberately entertained against his competitor. I take this occasion, with great satisfaction to state, that my objection to Mr. Adams arose chiefly from apprehensions which have not been realized. I have found him at the head of the Government, able, enlightened, patient of investigation, and ever ready to receive with respect, and when approved by his judgement, to act upon the councils of his official advisers. I add, with unmixed pleasure, that, from the commencement of the Government, with the exception of Mr. Jefferson's Administration, no Chief Magistrate has found the members of his Cabinet so united on all public measures, so cordial and friendly in their intercourse, private and official, as those of the present President.

Had I voted for General Jackson, in opposition to the well known opinions which I entertained of him, one-tenth part of the ingenuity and zeal which have been employed to excite prejudices against me would have held me up to universal contempt; and what would have been worse, I should have *felt* that I really deserved it.

Before the election, an attempt was made by an abusive letter, published in the Colombian Observer, at Philadelphia, a paper which, as has since transpired, was sustained by Mr. Senator Eaton, the colleague, the friend and the biographer of Gen. Jackson, to assail my motives, and to deter me in the exercise of my duty. This letter being avowed by Mr. George Kremer, I instantly demanded from the House of Representatives an investigation. A Committee was accordingly, on the 5th of Feb. 1824, appointed in the rare mode of balloting by the House, instead of by the selection of the Speaker. It was composed of some of the leading members of the body, not one of whom was my political friend in the preceding Presidential canvass. Although Mr. Kremer in addressing the House, had declared his willingness to bring forward his proofs, and his readiness to abide the issues of the inquiry, the fears of other counsels than his own, prevailed upon him to take refuge in a miserable subterfuge. Of all possible periods, that was the most fitting to substantiate the charge, if it was true. Every circumstance was then fresh; the witnesses all living at present; the election not yet complete; and therefore the imputed corrupt bargain not fulfilled. All these powerful considerations had no weight with the conspirators and their accessaries, and they meanly shrunk from even an attempt to prove their charge, for the best of all possible reasons—because, being false and fabricated, they could adduce no proof which was not false and fabricated.

During two years and a half which have now intervened, a portion of the press devoted to the cause of Gen. Jackson, has been teeming with the vilest calumnies against me, and the charge, under every camelion form has been a thousand times repeated. Up to this time I have in vain invited investigation, and demanded evidence. None, not a particle has been adduced.

The extraordinary ground has been taken, that the accusers were not bound to establish by proof the guilt of their designated victim. In a civilized, christian and free community, the monstrous principle has been assumed, that accusation and conviction are synonimous; and that the persons who deliberately bring forward an atrocious charge are exempted from all obligations to substantiate it! And the pretext is, that the crime, being of a political nature, is shrouded in darkness, and incapable of being substantiated. But is there any real difference, in this respect, between political and other offences? Do not all perpetrators of crime endeavor to conceal their guilt and to elude detection? If the accuser of a political offence is absolved from the duty of supporting his accusation, every other accuser of offence stands equally absolved. Such a principle, practically carried into society, would subvert all harmony, peace and tranquility. None—no age, nor sex, nor profession, nor calling, would be safe against its hateful and overflowing influence. It would amount to an universal license to universal calumny.

No one has ever contended, that the proof should be exclusively that of eyewitnesses, testifying from the senses positively and directly to the fact. Political, like all other offences, may be established by circumstantial as well as positive evidence. But I do contend that *some* evidence, be it what it may, ought to be exhibited. If there be none, how do the accusers *know* that an offence has been perpetrated? If they do know it, let us have the *facts* on which their conviction is based. I will not even assert that, in public affairs, a citizen has not a right, freely to express his *opinions* of public men, and to speculate upon the motives of their conduct. But if he chooses to promulgate opinions, let them be given as *opinions*. The public will correctly judge of their value and their grounds. No one has a right to put forth the positive assertion, that a political offence has been committed, unless he stands prepared to sustain, by satisfactory proof of some kind, its actual existence.

If he who exhibits a charge of a political crime is, from its very nature, disabled to establish it, how much more difficult is the condition of the accused? How can he exhibit negative proof of his innocence, if no affirmative proof of his guilt is, or can be adduced.

It must have been a conviction that the justice of the public required a definite charge, by a responsible accuser, that has, at last extorted from General Jackson his letter of the 6th of June, lately published. I approach that letter with great reluctance; not on my own account, for on that, I do most heartily and sincerely rejoice that it has made its appearance.—But it is a reluctance, excited by the feelings of respect which I would anxiously have cultivated towards its author. He has, however, by that letter, created such relations between us, that, in any language which I may employ, in examining its contents, I feel myself bound by no other obligations than those which belong to truth, to public decorum, and to myself.

The first consideration which must, on the perusal of the letter, force itself upon every reflecting mind, is that which arises out of the delicate posture in which General Jackson stands before the American public. He is a candidate for the presidency, avowed and proclaimed. He has no competitor at present, and there is no probability of his having any but one.—The charges which he has allowed himself to be the organ of communicating to the very public who is to decide the question of the Presidency, though directly aimed at me, necessarily implicate his only competitor. Mr. Adams and myself are both guilty, or we are both innocent of the imputed arrangement between us. *His* innocence is absolutely irreconcilable with *my* guilt. If General Jackson, therefore, can establish my guilt, and, by inference, or by insinuation, that of his sole rival, he will have removed a great obstacle to the consummation of the object of his ambition. And if he can at the same time, make out his own purity of conduct, and impress the American people with the belief that his purity and integrity alone prevented his success before the House of Representatives, his claims will become absolutely irresistable. Were there ever more powerful motives to propagate,—was there ever greater interest, at all hazards, to prove the truth of charges?

I state the case, I hope, fairly; I mean to state it fairly and fearlessly, if the position be one which exposes General Jackson to unfavorable suspicions, it must be borne in mind that he has voluntarily taken it, and he must abide the consequences. I am acting on the defensive, and it is he who assails me, and who has called forth, by the eternal laws of self-protection, the right to use all legitimate means of self-defence.

General Jackson has shown, in his letter, that he is not exempt from the influence of that bias towards one's interests, which is unfortunately the too common lot of human nature. It is *his* interest to make out that he is a person of spotless innocence, and of unsullied integrity; and to establish, by direct charge, or by necessary inference, the want of those qualities, in his rival. Accordingly, we find throughout the letter, a labored attempt to set forth his own immaculate purity in striking contrast with the corruption which is attributed to others. We would imagine from his letter, that he very seldom touches a newspaper. The Telegraph is mailed regularly for him at Washington, but it arrives at the Hermitage very irregularly. He would have the public to infer, that the postmaster at Nashville, whose appointment happened not to be upon his recommodation, obstructed his reception of it. In consequence of his not receiving the Telegraph, he had not on the 6th of June, 1827, seen Carter Beverley's famous Fayetteville letter, dated the 8th of the preceding March, published in numerous gazettes, and published, I have very little doubt, although I have not the means of ascertaining the fact, in the gazettes of Nashville. I will not say, contrary to General Jackson's assertion, that he had never read that letter, when he wrote that of the 6th of June, but I must think that it is very strange, that he should not have seen it; and that I doubt whether there is another man of any political eminence in the U. States who has not read it. There is a remarkable coincidence between Gen. Jackson and certain editors who espouse his interest in relation to Mr. Beverley's letter. They very early took the ground, in respect to it, that I ought under my *own signature*, to come out and deny the statements. And Gen. Jackson now says, in his letter of the 6th of June, that he "always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own name, and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came."

The distinguished member of Congress, who bore the alleged overture, according to Gen. Jackson, presented himself with diplomatic circumspection lest he should wound the very great sensibility of the General. He avers that the communication was intended with the most friendly motives, "that he came as a friend," and that he hoped, however it might be received, there would be no alteration in the friendly feelings between them. The General graciously condescends to receive the communication, and in consideration of the high standing of the distinguished member, and of his having always been a professed friend, he is promised impunity, and assured that there shall be no change of amicable ties. After all these necessary preliminaries are arranged between the high negotiating powers, the envoy proceeds: "He had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams *had made* overtures to them, saying if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State; that the friends of Adams were urging as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their proposition, that if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State, (innendo there would be no room for Kentucky.") [Is this Gen. Jackson's innuendo, or that of the distinguished member of Congress.] "That the friends of Mr. Clay stated the West, does not want to separate from the West, and if I would say that, in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour; and he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons."—To which the General states himself to have replied in substance, "that in politics, as in every thing else, my guide was principle, and contrary to the expressed and unbiassed will of the people or their constituted agents, I never would step into the Presidential chair; and requested him to say to Mr. Clay and his friends, (for I did *suppose* he had come from Mr. Clay *although he used the terms of Mr. Clay's friends,*) that before I would reach the Presidental chair by such means of bargain and corruption, I would see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends and myself with them." Now all these professions are very fine, and display admirable purity. But its sublimity would be somewhat more impressive if some person other than Gen. Jackson had proclaimed it. He would go into the Presidential chair, but never, no! never contrary to "the expressed and unbiassed will of the people, or their constituted agents;" two modes of arriving at it the more reasonable, as there happens to be no other constitutional way. He would see "the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends and myself," before he would reach the Presidential chair by "such means of bargain and corruption." I hope General Jackson did not intend that the whole human race should be also swallowed up on the

(*Continued on second page.*)